ority over all the rest of France, being

about 30 per diem more than it ought

en, and Paris 19 essentially a city

of adults, who are more numerous

there than in any other city in the world,

a fact in which can be found the expla-

nation of that industrious activity

which is the characteristic of her popu

countesses and baronesses cultivate the

And you must not fancy either tha

away by girlish illusions. At least

mention is made of the most useful and

side and around the table of their

modest homes, reflects most glory on

as an example to be followed by their

rarely, alas! to the lot of the regular

blue-stocking, or, to be more polite, the

TWO QUARTS OF CHAMPAGNE.

How the Slipper of a Chicago Girl

Foamed with the Golden

(Chicago Bambier.)
"Come, drink, I implore you!"
Gladys Jayhawk's low contralto

voice-so low as to be almost decol-

lete-faltered as she whispered this ex-

hortation in the sea-shell tinted ear of

which Gaston Montespan possessed two.

She punctuated this remark with a con-

vulsive sob, as if her larvax had

the young man felt his whole being

"Never!" he exclaimed, with a

face that would have earned him \$10 a

week as the villain of an " Uncle Tom's

Cabin " Company.

They were in St. Louis, these two;

but they were to be pitied rather than

condemned for that. They were born

longed to one of the old French fami-

lies, while Gladys' father had made a

Montespan led the lovely heiress to the

altar the good old city of St. Louis

knew no happier proprietor of a "soft

snap " than he. They were sitting in

the twilight now, and the gloaming was

the purple haze of coming night was

Gladys uttered the words with which

our story opens she stood with one

white arm about Gaston's neck, while

in the opposite hand she held a slipper

but Gladys found there was a super-

abundance of material-in fact, enough

The monosyllable was uttered in a

"See-saw," which he whistled pen-

"Gaston, you have said that you love me. Then listen! This slipper of

champagne, sparkling and delicious as

champagne alone can be. I have been

In harsh, firm tones the young man

"Gladys, heaven knows I love you.

And so saying he strode into the

With a shrick of agony Gladys ob-

"I shall have to drink it myself !"

but I cannot drink two quarts of wine

answered :

gleaming.

doing business at the old stand.

world said that when Gaston

thrill as it never thrull before.

there, and knew no better.

lation.

NEW YORK FASHIONS. THE RABE AND RULING MODES FOR THE WINTER.

Bodices of Every Form-Leather Vests-Tea-Gowns-Bonnets and Trimmings-Romespun Jackets, &c.

tence of the Richmond Dispatch

NEW YORK, October 30, 1886. Bodices for evening wear, at receptions, balls, and other entertainments may now be cut in almost any form, the ladies wearing them consultheir own taste in the matter. Many dancing costomes now employ from ten to thuty yards of tulle on the draperies. This diaphanous fabric is exceedingly graceful, floating around the persons of the fair waltzers, and its appearance is so pleasing that it will maintain a high place in the popular favor for some time to come. The foundation dresses for these costumes are usually of satin in various light colors.

Turbans will, it appears, resume their whileme popularity this season, and will be seen in every conceivable variety. Some are of plush or velvet, variety. Some are of plush or velvet, in suitable colors and trimmed with fur, and others are worn composed entirely of fur.

LEATHER VESTS. The vests of leather and undressed kid, which are being displayed by several large houses here, are a rather pleasing novelty. The leather ones, however, although of fine quality and beautifully made, cannot be wholly deprived of their original stiffness, and they in dark tan shades. They are made to fit the form very perfectly and are very pretty, and at the same time com-fortable garments. Evening bodices of undressed kid appeared much earlier. They are still in favor, and are made llete and sleeveless. Long undressed kid-gloves of the same shade are drawn over the arms, and only a very little space on each arm is left uncovered. The entire effect is very pleasing. With such a bodice the skirt may be of satin.

TEA-GOWNS.

en traine and with an overdress of

Elaborate and very beautiful teagowns are imported now in large numbers. I believe these are all of Parician creation, and are made somewhat like the princesse style of dress; they open down the front over silk of some light color, which is folded in wide disgonal creases, while around the bottom of the skirt elaborate embroideries are wrought in silks. Heliotrope plush is a favorite material for making these tea-gowns; pale-blue is also frequently used, and black brocaded silk is a very appropriate material for matrons. DONNETS AND THEIR TRIMMINGS.

Capote bonnets remain in high favor. Pokes and turbans are also extremely popular; but I do not notice so many of the tall round hats and wide rolling carlier or Gainesborough shapes so generally worn a month or so ago. A pretty urban for a young girl is in Salambo blue plush, shirred; the only trimming consists of a huge bow of dark-blue satin ribbon. Ostrich feathers are not very extensively used on the bonnets shown so far, and the trimmings employed are humming-birds, of which two net, beak to beak; feather aigrettes, a a side door. form of trimming seen in the greatest variety; pempons, of which almost any number may be used in trimming single capote; broad satin and velvet ribbons, disposed in knots and bows. and frequently forming the only garnishment of the bonnet upon which the reporter watched the "terror to they are placed, and chenille, which is roaches" do his work. Through particularly appropriate for wire-net kitchen, store-room, pantry, and launframes.

TAILOR-MADE DRESSES.

With dark-colored tailor-made streetdresses very jaunty English walking-hats They are on smooth black are wern. felt. round-crowned, and not very high. At the left side the brim is turned up in a broad fold nearly to the top of the crown, where it is fastened. The only trimming is on the front, where a cluster of black velvet ribbons, together with a white aigrette or wing, are placed.

ODDLY-SHAPED BUTTONS are again very high in favor. These are round buttons, octagons, squares, and diamonds worn, and the materials are mother-of-pearl, hammered French gold, chased silver, copper, bronze, and polished wood, besides the innumerable varieties of cloth-covered, metallic, and rubber buttons which are always in use. For using on plaid dresses, what are called "Scotch" buttons are appropriate. They are of silver, enamelled in bright tartan colors. HOMESPUN DRESSES,

Serge or homespun are favorite materials for promenade suits. Corduroy is also much worn, especially by young ladies. Dresses of this fabric are very plainly made, and have no trimming to speak of. In all the fine woollen materials the shades for street wear are dark-blues, mulberry, green, brown, or The draperies are a little shorter in front than herecofore, and the underskirt is usually relieved by having wide panels of contrasting velvet placed on each side, where they are exposed by the loop of the over-drape-Striped woollens are also popu-

ar; the stripes are twilled now, wider than the hair-lines with which the season opened. These dresses continue of surah, in some strongly contrasting color, such as red on a brown-striped

THE SOUVAROFF JACKET The "Souvaroff" is a very well-liked model for a jacket. It is sometimes made of the same material as the skirt which is worn below; but may be also made of a different fabric. Serge or cashmere are chosen where the jacket is a plain one; plush and velvet for more dressy occasions. The jacket fastens with but one button at the neck, and is rounded off from the front, passing back over the hips. In front is a wide plastron or chemisette, made either of surah, chine crape, striped or glace silk, and it falls in very wide, loose folds, belted at the waist or festened with a sash,

HOSIERY FOR THE SEASON is in all the dark colors, and also in stripes, checks, and patterns. White the most fashionable part of Alleghany, and cream-colored stockings are worn are in the bailiwick of the roach-man by ladies who suffer from the effect of who has done effective business in all the injurious dyes sometimes used in of them. colored hose, but as this does not affect others they still prefer the colored foot gear, as they can match both street and evening costumes beautifully from the large assortment which every store displays. Light fawn-colored hose have parrow stripes of brown and light blues have stripes of a much darker color. Some stockings have the stripes raubing lengthwise. They are in black and white, or in colors. Cardinal and light-red shades are no longer worn; garnet, marcon, and wine-color are the only red shades permitted. Black is a general favorite for many occasions.

Thackeray's Ill People. (Nineteenth Century.)
Thackersy is sure to be always popular with medical men; he understands them, he sympathizes with them, he

speaks genially of their work and lib-erality; he was evidently on the best of terms with some practitioner whom he impressed into his service as that most excellent, gruffly good-humored Dr. Goodsnough, and he very justly puts into his hands most of the well-merited invective and sarcasm which he launched against the petty pretences of a fash-ionable quack. On medical matters, although he uses his knowledge sparing-ly, Thackeray knows precisely what he is talking about, and he knows, too.

what to tell and what to omit. His deathbed scenes are always truthful without repulsiveness; the deaths of Colonel Newcome and General Baynes of course owe their interest less to the ectual diseases concerned than to the attendant circumstances, but in both there is nothing unnatural to vex a medical mind. We can follow the medical mind. We can follow the of births over deaths was only 78,974, symptoms easily, and yet the pathos of and in 1885 85,464 souls, across the the deaths is too great to allow the Rhine this excess was 522,083, a result most fastidious of the laity to be of- in no way exceptional, but, on the confended by any details. One of the most interesting "cases," medically, the six preceding years. In Germany is the illness of Arthur Pendennis in official statistics for 1884 give the total his rooms in the Temple. There can be no doubt that this is intended for typhoid-fever. The facts given us are briefly the following : An illness of a week or so before total incapacity for work; "one night he went to bed ill, in Germany, very nearly double in and the next day awoke worse "; " his general terms, or, to be absolutely preexertions to complete his work rendered his fever greater"; then a gradual increase of fever for two days, and we come to Captain Costigan's visit, the patient being "in a very fevered state," yet greatly pleased to see him, his pulse beating very fiercely, his face haggered and hot, his eyes bloodshot will not be so much favored as those of and gloomy. Matters are protracted the kid. The latter are seen principally for a week, and then he is delirious and is bled, and two days later the selfish old major and the mother and Laura are summoned to town. Antiphlogistic remedies are employed, and the lapse of time is left doubtful, but spoken of later as a few weeks, until we are informed that the fever had left the young man, or "only returned at intervals of feeble intermittence "; reference is made to the recovery of his wandering senses, to his lean, shrunken hands, his hollow eyes, and voice, and then our hero "sank into a fine sleep, which lasted for about sixteen hours, wars, as more than ever victory will at the end of which period he awoke, calling out that he was very hungry." After about ten days of convalescence put into the field a greater number of in chambers the patient is moved out of town, and later taken abroad. In all this there can be no reason for hesitation in arriving at a diagnosis; the

HE HUNTS BY MIGHT.

The Bug Man Who Frees Hotels and Homes of Roaches by Contract.

hero spotted like the pard.

Pittsburgh Dispatch.] It was a nervous little man clad in lue jean overalls and blouse, with a slazed silk cap and a long, brown musrache, the ends of which peeped out from under a big sponge, held over his mouth and nostrils by a rubber band which passed around over his ears. He carried a bulls-eye lantern in one hand and a small bellows with a tin-can arrangement on the nozzle in the other. It was in one of the best-known hotels in the city, and the man with the sponge are very often placed upon the same bon- was just going into the kitchen through "What is it?" was asked of a

> waiter. "Dat's de roach man. He comes roun' heah 'bout free or fo' times a yeah," said the colored man.

The necessary permission received, dry he went. The rooms were first rkened, and then the bug-extermina-

tor went speering around through cracks and crevices, flashing the light of his dark lantern into every cranny where roaches might congregate. A bug sighted, the little man loaded the tin-can arrangement with a gray powger and blew and sifted it into corner and crevice.
DO NOT EAT IT.

"The roaches don't eat the powder, he explained, "and for that reason they seem impervious to almost every other sort of insect powder known, said the bug-killer.

"Roaches breathe through pores in the body, and the dust of the powder is introduced into the body in that way and kills them in a short time. The powder I use doesn't seem to have any effect on other insects."

"There are three sorts of roaches." he continued, as he pushed the sponge up on the forepiece of his cap. " These are the big brown roaches, which fly, the small brown, and the black. The big ones are the bugs that fly in through open windows summer nights, and scare young ladies till they climb on chairs and tables. There is a pecudeficient in tail, and can only fly in a straight line, or in large curves. They can't make sudden turns, and if you are in their way you'll have to get out. or zip! they fly against you. They cannot turn in time to dodge you.

"The small brown cockroach is the one that is the most annoying. It is found everywhere. No matter how cleanly a hotel or restaurant or private house is kept the roaches will get in. Half a dozen may be noticed this week. and pext week there will be thousands of them.

HABITS OF THE INSECTS. "The black roaches stay down close to the ground in damp places, and are not as annoying as the others. They are all afraid of rats and mice, and you will rarely find roaches where the rodents are thick.

George W. Jones, as the "roachman" is known in the directory, makes a regular business of eradicating the pests. He does a large business on regular contract. He has had the Monongahela House, the Union depot, the Seventh-Avenue Hotel, the Duquesne Club, and a number of other of the more prominent hotels and restaurants of the city for a number of years. The price for keeping a large hotel free from roaches by the year runs from \$100 to \$150. taurants run about \$10 less. The price for cleaning the pests out of a private house is put at \$10 or \$15. The large private residences in the East End, and

Another Remarkable Dog.

[Winthrop (Me.) Budget.] On one occasion Dr. P.'s business called him out of town over night, leaving his sister alone at home as bousekeeper. In the afternoon a lady friend called, and during the conversation remarked : " Are you not afraid to remain here alone over night?" "Oh, no," the sister replied, "not as long as I have Flash with me." Now, Flash's bed was in the cellar, and at the usual time in the evening he was are reared until they are at least five accustomed to take a drink of water years of age. Marriages and births are and retire. On this occasion, however, the sister found Flash lying in the hall upstairs, close by the door of her room. and there he remained till morning, though not another word had been spoken on the subject but the remark above.

GLOOMY OUTLOOK. GERKANY TO ABSORB GAUL-POPULA-TION STATISTICS.

Outside Help the Remedy-French Dislike of Foreigners-Morality Figures and Blue Stockings.

A Paris letter says : Taking as text

the "movement" of the Parisian population during the year 1885, M. Leroy de Beaulieu, a great authority in po-litical economy, preaches a most doleful sermon on the situation, showing, by the rule of three and otherwise mathematically, that Germany must eventually swallow up or absorb Gaul, which is in danger of eventual depopulation. While in 1884 the excess here of births over deaths was only 78,974, trary, slightly inferior to the average of number of births of living infants as 1,725,583, whereas in France for the same twelve months we find but 937,-758; that is to say, for every 100 children born in France 184 are born cise, 84 per cent. more. " Anyone can appreciate," says M. L. de Beaulieu, what must be the inevitable consequences within a few years of situations so dissimilar." The eminent political economist, though he feels that his will be treated as were treated the warnings of Cassandra, then goes on to and 80 inhabit Berlin and its environs quote from the "German Statistical of Potsdam and Charlottenburg. Fe-Almanack' the figures representing the population of the present Empire at the expiration of each quinquennial three Hanseatic towns, 7 in Hamburg, period since 1816, and shows from and 7 in Bremen. True, the same these how up to 1860 the population of France was greater than that of the home and birthplace of "pure reaterritory composing the Empire of son," but then it should be remem-Germany, and in 1870 about equal to bered that the city of Kant is situated the latter, whereas at present, and sup- in Prussian Siberia, and does not enjoy posing a continuance of the actual conditions, Germany in the year 1900 will have nearly 53,000,000 and France less than 40,000,000 inhabitants. M. Leroy de Beaulieu, I repeat, is awe-struck at the prospect; in future | gart, and Darmstadt two more, and

soldiers than her rival. M. de Beau- stern; the others who wear hose of lieu, however, thinks that a remedy exists for this evil, and recommends the encouragement of "foreign immi- seats, not only "wherever the German onset is too gradual, the duration too long for typhus; and, moreover, Thack-eray is too fine an artist to allow his to say, of "foreign influx," by which to say, of "foreign influx," by which | being rare in Paris and St. Petersburgh, those elements now lacking to the country might be obtained. Unlike the of the Bosphorus. The term chaleaux, reaser to form a mental picture of the pure" French journalists who look | pray understand, is not employed by with distrust and aversion upon me metaphorically. More than one strangers-for them mere outside bar- princess and an imposing contingent of barians, or, as they term them, rastacoveres-he thinks that the more enter- | muses, some of them for glory's sake prising tradesmen and skilled work- solely, the others in view of remuneramen who take up their domicile in tions of a more substantial sort. France the better it would be for the nation's prosperity. He advises the all of these blue-stockinged ones are in imitation of young countries which of the first blush of youth, or are carried fer inducements to immigrants and do not care whether the new-comers be half of them have passed the catonical Germans, Italians, or Belgians, so that age-and here Fraulein Lina is terribly fresh blood can be intiltered into the cruel in her revelations-100 average veins of a people that begins to be in between 40 and 50 years; another 100 its decadency. Unfortunately the po- range from 50 to 60; 30 from 60 to 70 itico-economist editor of the Journal 125 from 70 to 80, and 3 have turned des Debats is much in the situation of the cape of 90, while on the other hand St. John the Baptist preaching in the only 7 are under 25, and but I has not desert; the French belong to that cate-gory of deaf people who prefer to re-lt is true that 155 of these ladies obmain deaf rather than break with a stinately declined to tell how old they traditional prejudice; nothing worthy really are. Mms. von Roskowska, and of imitation ever, in their opinion, origi- most people will be of her opinion, is nated beyond the limits of their native | astonished that the "Ladies' Almanac land. As, after the disaster of Sadan, should have thus been able to verify they danced around and crowned with the ages of three-fourths of the Gerflowers the statue of Strasburg, crying man authoresses, and is inclined to with joy, "The country is saved!" question the accuracy of its informaon his march to their capital, so now not finding any more pleasure than the they would prefer the contingency of common of mortals in the fact that utter depopulation to the yielding of they are past 40. In these statistics no one iota of their national dictum : Every foreigner taking up a permanent | perhaps the most highly-gifted of allresidence among us is either a spy or those who write cookery books. And an adventurer; if he were an honest yet it is this class which, at the fireman he would not travel, for does any Frenchman ever go abroad if he can possibly earn a living at home? So the name, and to which parents point thought M. Joseph Prudhomme when as an example to be followed by their invited by Henri Monnier in 1848; so own daughters, an honor that falls too thinks his son in 1886, and so will think his grandson and great-greatgreat-grandson a century honce, if, in femme de lettres.

the interval, as is possible, France be not annexed by her neighbors. M. Leroy de Beaulieu might have instanced other evidence of French dezadency if he had consulted the last year's criminal record, whence it appears that in the Department of the Seine alone 41,152 arrests were made in 1885, of which 35,816 were in the city of Paris and 5.336 in its suburbs; 38,307 of these being natives and 2 845 foreigners. Among these were 34 hommes de lettres who were convicted we have 3 for offences against the President of the Republic, 32 for using seditious language, I for concealing arms, 8,267 for burglary, petty larceny, and pocket-picking, 4,138 beggars, 14,683 tramps-divided into "interesting" tramps, of whom there were 1,150, and 13,533 tramps "unworthy of interest"-30 cases of murder, 135 of manslaughter, 86 nocturnal assaults on belated pedestrians, I of poisoning, 15 of arson, 33 of adultery, and singularly enough, 23 for usurpation of fortune by inventing a patient corknobiliary titles. The others were screw. They were well matched, and placed in limbo for " petty misdemeansuch as card-sharping, drunkenpess, fights, swindling, and abuse of confidence; 1,224 individuals arrested under false names were identified by the police and prison officials as old offenders and released jail-birds who had just beginning its usual gloam, while assumed a pseudonym to escape that increase of severity which is the inevitable consequence of an unfavorable judicial record. These figures are not encouraging to Chauvinists and philanthropists, but they cannot be gotten over, although another big-medicine of white satin. The satin had origiman, (and, in this instance, this term is | nally been intended for a ball dress, very apposite,) Dr. Butillon, has undertaken, also by statistics, to prove that French immorality is not greater | for a pair of slippers for herself, so the than immorality elsewhere; he does | ball dress scheme was abandoned, and not prove his thesis, but he gives some | the slippers were made instead. curious facts that I shall quote, as they show how the circumstance, so often noted, that only a small proportion of tone that was half a prayer, half a the Parisians are natives of that city, | mandate; yet Gaston vouchsafed no is by no means abnormal. At Berlin answer save the low, soft refrain of only 40 per cent. of the population are Berlinese by birth; in Paris, out of sively. The girl was maddened, Striking every 1,000 inhabitants, 360 were born a mad-scene-in-"Article-47" attitude in the Department of the Seine, 565 in | she exclaimed :

other parts of France, and only 75 are foreigners. He admits, however, that nowhere else, not even in seaport towns, mine contains two quart bottles of is the foreign element so numerous. At Berlin and Trieste, for example, the number of foreigners does not exceed reading of the young men at White 13 for every 1,000. Another point on Sulphur Springs who drink champage which the doctor dwells is the fewness from the slipper, of a belle. I fain of children in the metropolis, which he | would emulate them. If you love me explains not by any exceptional mor-tality, but by the custom of sending In hard infants into the country, where they at one fell gulp. That were madness! Girl, you fain would get me paralyzed!" not more numerous here than in the provinces, and the latter are more so in the poor than in the rich quarters, being, on an average, 239 for every 1,000 inhabitants. It seems not to be true, although often repeated, that crime is the cause of mortality among

infants, at least not to any appreciable extent, the proportion of illegitimate still-born babes not being sensibly superior to that of legitimate still-borns. But in the way of general mortality Paris maintains its melancholy superi-SANTA ANNA'S BRIDE THE ONCE BEAUTIFUL PRINCESS DY-

The Very Remarkable and Romantic History of the Beautiful and Fascinating Dolores Tosta.

ING ALMOST PORGOTTEN.

to be, cateria paribus. And yet the total of Parisian deaths does not appear to be excessive if compared with A City of Mexico letter in the Philadelphia Times says:
A few days ago the widow of the the total of the Parisian population. Its mortality is greatest among very young children and very old men and

famous Dictator or President Santa Anna was buried without pomp or ceremony. Dolores Tosta became the wife of General Santa Anna when he was at the zenith of his power. She had neither talent, ambition, nor energy ; nevertheless she was a good, harmless soul and a virtuous woman.

And as I have begun by statistics I One phase of General Santa Anna's shall continue with them, quoting from wooing reminds us of Napoleon's overan article in the Blatter fur Literarische tures to the young Countess Eugenie Unterhaltung by Mme. von Roskowska, when she assured him that he could in which she analyzes Lina Morgen-stern's "Ladies' Almanac" and gives reach her only "via the church." a while after the death of his first wife the census of Germany's blue-stockthe great Dictator seemed indifferent ings, who at present number in all only to the fair sex, but one day, while 600. A quarter of a century ago Dresden alone could produce 300 of the driving down the Calle San Francisco. he stopped to speak to one of his offispecies, and "thus merited the title of cers and observed at the door of a little the Florence of the Elbe." Alas! shop on the opposite side of the street now there are only 30 within its prea beautiful barefooted, shabbily-dressed cincts, scarcely more than Breslau can boast of, while Munich, with all her girl playing with a kitten. The childfor she was then but twelve and a half natural beauties and artistic treasures, years old-unconscious of the attenhas fewer still. Leipsic, that metropotion she was attracting, displayed the lis of book publishers, has 20, and grace of a fawn, and just as the Dic-Stuttgart but 7, for blue-stockings are ator was saying adios to the officer she attracted toward the great centres, and looked toward him and he nodded to her. Surprised at this condescension so Vienna is provided with over 50, on the part of "Su Alteza," the girl first blushed and then smiled, exhibiting the most pearly, beautiful teeth immale writers seem to eschew seaports, so that only 16 are to be found in the aginable. SANTA ANNA'S WOOING. The following day a middle-aged capnumber are found at Konigsberg, the tain of the Palace Guards, in a highly bedizened, belaced, and befrogged uni

and the good woman, quite certain the officer had called to purchase cigarettes, that mild climate which is needed for hastened forward to him, and was conthe blooming of that human flower the founded when she learned that he was woman of letters. And as a proof of the bearer of a message from "Su Al this, Weisbaden can show one more teza." the President of the Republic. than Konigsberg, Hamburg, and Stutt-She gave a befitting reply, and the captain retired muttering: "Served me right; it was cowardly for a soldier to Cassel, Hanover, and Frankfort-on-theside with big battalions, France must Main 12 apiece. All these figures toaccept such a mission.' be always vanquished, as Germany can gether make up about one-half of the A week later a palace fop, who had general total given by Lina Morgennever smelled gunpowder, called on Senora Tosta, and without circumlocumore or less cerulean hue are scattered tion said : "His Highness desires you in chateaux and villages and countryto send your daughter to the palace; don't be foolish, my good woman, actongue resounds," but in foreign parts.

> store and live in splendor the rest of your days." The mother, choking with indignation, could find no words for reply, so seizing a jarro of beans which were setting on a brazier, she dashed them at Sir Pander. They struck directly upon his vest and he beat an ignominious retreat, while Dolores, who in her simplicity believed that "Su Alteza" wanted her for a "Galopina," or skullion in his kitchen, laughed merrily at

you may shut up this miserable little

his discomfiture. The widowed mother now hoped that she had routed the enemy, for "Lola"the pet name of her daughter-had forgotten to report that "Su Alteza" rode past the shop two or three times every day and never failed to look in. Scarcely a fortnight had passed when one morning the Dictator himself walked into the humble store. Lola ran into the back room and took refuge under a high-posted bedstead, the sole remnant her mother possessed of "better days." The child was determined not to go to wash dishes in the palace.

DEFENDING HER CHILD. Senora Tosta, brave as a lioness in

because the Emperor was a captive, in- tion. All authors, except, it is said, turn the courteous salutation of the stead of preparing to meet the enemy Victor Hugo, like to conceal their age, | President, but instantly commenced re-"You," she said, "you, who ought

to be the father of the people, to try to rob a widowed mother of her daugh-"Listen to me, good woman," blandthose who write cookery books. And

ly commenced General Santa Anna.

"I won't listen to you," retorted Sepora Tosta. "Then I'll send my private secretary to explain that my intention is to-" "I'll scald him if he enters my

door," shricked the mother, " and I'll complain to the Archbishop." "Then, you old virago," shouted the Dictator, "tell his Eminence that I in-

tend to marry Dolores." "I cannot tell his Grace a lie," resnonded the mother. General Santa Anna's patience was

now completely exhausted, and finding that Lola would not, at his solicitation, come out from her refuge under the bed, he turned to Senora Tostawith flashing eyes, and said: "You are a fool! I will send for my private chaplain to propose for Dolores in due form, for I ntend to make her my wife," and then of swindling or forgery; of the others slipped its moorings, and at the sound he left, harrily mounted a horse which his orderly held at the door, and dashed up to the palace.

The moment the President disap-

peared Senora Tosta sank into a chair, overcome with terror. She was quite certain the Dictator had no idea of marrying the poor little Lola; she was positive he would seize her child and as o her own fate, she would most assuredly be cast into a dungeon for life or else be racked to death in one of those torture-chambers " of the old inquisition hall, of which she had in her youthful days heard such terrible stories. The terrified Lola crept to her mother's side, sobbing bitterly and expecting every moment a squad of soldiers would come to shoot her and her sole protectress.

Hours of agonizing suspense passed. Senora Tosta desired the aid of her relatives and friends, but when she began to dress Lola shricked and was almost wild with terror, fearing her mother would be shot in the street. Then the perplexed woman called a neighbor and sent for some of her family.

THE LITTLE BRIDE.

Before the return of this messenger priest arrived. At first Lola was sure he had come to prepare the Dictator's victims for execution, but as the padre smiled and patted her on the head she concluded they were perhaps only to be imprisoned, and, standing beside her mother, she learned with profound astonishment that the President of Mexico really desired her to become his wife. An almost regal trosseau was prepared for Dolores, and six months later-when she had completed her thirteenth year-she became the dictator's bride.

A Spanish dame, through whose veins coursed some of the bluest blood of Castile, but who had been impoverished by Mexican revolutions, was appointed lady of honor in attendance on the young wife, whom she was to instruct in etiquette, etc. Six well-born maidens formed the suite of her Highness, and a military guard, called "Los Musqueteros de Su Alteza," was These musketeers wore an organized. special uniform of light blue cloth, mbroidered with silver thread; their sombreros were gray and encircled by a silver cord. The duty of this bodyguard was to escort "Su Alteza's arrisge when she rode out on the Paseo or attended the theatre. The Dictator commanded all persons to ad-

dress his wife as "Your Highness" and treat her with the deference due to cess, and little Lola was at first dazed by her entourage. The palace seemed to her a sort of wonderland. and this regal state perplexed her quite as much as the mysteries of reading, writing, and music, in which she was instructed by "profesoras" who had been appointed to form a part of her household.

After Genera Santa Anna died his

family recovered some of his former possessions, and his widow was comparatively wealthy. She owned a city residence here and a pretty country seat in Tacabaya. Her wardrobes were filled with silk, satin, and velvet dresses; her laces alone constituted a fortune, and she still retained costly sets of diamonds, pearls, and emeralds, but when the stimulus of the old General's ambition was withdrawn Mrs. Santa Anna became so careless, so inane that she had not energy enough to sustain the position she might have held if possessed of any spirit. Her apathy was not due to any regret for past rank or splendor. She was simply lazy, and soon degenerated into a nonentity, and instead of opening her salon to those who respected her and fully appreciated her virtues, she received but a few relatives and passed her days idly lolling in a rocking-chair. IN A TORN WRAPPER.

Some two years ago a Spanish lady, who was really attached to Mrs. Santa Anna, tried to arouse her from her oyster-like existence. One morning, when she found her ex-Highness in a torn, soiled wrapper, with her hair hanging down and her feet thrust into old slippers down at the heel, she said : "Lola, it is a shame for you to be so

untidy.' Mrs. Santa Anna replied : "I have no person to dress for."

"Nonsense!" exclaimed her friend. 'You should remember that you are the widow of one of Mexico's most ilform, entered the shop of Senora Tosta, lustrious heroes. Allow me to give you one lesson in neatness.' What is it?" asked Mrs. Santa Anna, with a languid smile.

"It must be given in the parlor," responded Senora B., and, leading the widew into the salon, she pointed to the portrait of the deceased President, saying: "Look at that proud face" then, stopping before a full-length por trait of her ex-Highness, said : " Look at your graceful figure, your beautiful face, those magnificent jewels which you yet possess, and those almost regal robes"; then, quickly turning to a large mirror, added: "And there behold what you are now ! " Mrs. Santa Anna gazed at the figure

in the mirror, then replied : "Yes, my beauty has all gone." "No," responded her friend ; "your

teeth are still beautiful, your hair is but slightly changed, your figure is still excellent, but you are so slovenly that you look worse than any of your servants, and you are so indolent if you do not soon rouse yourself half your faculties will be paralyzed for lack of exercise." DRESSED LIKE A SERVANT.

Mrs. Santa Anna rallied for a while, but about a year ago, when the writer had occasion to see her, and had called and waited some time, a woman in a faded calico dress, having her head and form enveloped in a blue cotton rebosa, such as servants and Indian women wear, entered the parlor. I asked: Does Mrs. Santa Anna know I am here? Was my card given her? The reply was : "Ah! I see you have

entirely forgotten me." It was Mrs. Santa Anna.

Mortified at my own stupidity, I quickly replied: "The parlor is a little dark : I have not seen you for two years, and then you were dressed in black." But in very truth, I had defence of her young, did not even reuntidy.
So little was Mrs. Santa Anna

known, or rather so completely was her very existence forgotten, that when she was buried five weeks ago some of the Mexican newspapers alluded to her "extreme old age," although she could not have been more than fiftyfive or fifty-six years old. They evidently believed the deceased was the President's first wife, who would have been at least eighty. Few of those old gentlemen who in times past had lowed humbly before "Su Alteza" pretended to remember her existence, and a large majority of the present generation had never even heard the remantic history of Dolores Tosta de

JAMES PYLE'S BEST COMPOUND EVER INVENTED FOR WASHING AND CLEANING

IN HARD GR SOFT, HOT OR COLD WATER Without Harm to FABRIC or HANDS. SAVESTIME, LABOR and SOAP
SAVESTIME, LABOR and SOAP
value to housekeepers. Sold by all Grocers, but

value to housekeepers. Sold by all officers, but see that vile COUNTERFEITS are not urged upon you. PEARLINE is the ONLY SAFE ARTICLE, and ALWAYS bears the name of JAMES PYLE, New York,
[]y 4-eodlylp]

S.S.S.

SCROFILA OF LUNGS RELIEVED.

I am now forty-nine years old, and have suffered for the last fifteen years with a lung trouble. Several members of the family on my mother's side of the house had died with consumption, and the doctors were all agreed in their colinion that I had consumption also. I had all the distressing symptoms of that terrible disease. I have spent thousands of soliars to arrest the march of this disease; I have employed all of the usual methods, not only in my own case, but in the treatment of other members of my family, but temporary relief was all that I obtained. I was undit for any manual labor for several years. By members of my family, but temporary relief was all that I obtained. I was undit
for any manual labor for several years. By
chance I came into possession of a painphiet on "Blood and Skin Diseases." from
the office of Swift Specific Company, Atlants, Ga. A friend recommended the use
of Swift's Specific, claiming that he had
been greatly benefited by its use in some
lung troubles. I resolved to try it. About
four years ago I commenced to take S. S. s.
according to directions. I found it an
invigorating tonic, and have used about
fifty bottles. The results are most remarkable. My cough has left me, my
strength has returned, and I weign sixty
pounds mose than I ever did in my life,
it has been three years since I stopped the
use of the medicine, but I have had no re,
turn of the disease, and there are no pains
or weakness felt in my lungs. I do the
hardest kind of mechanical work, and feel
as well as I ever felt since I was a boy.
These, I know, are wonderful sistements
to make, but I am honest when I say that
I owe my existence and health to-day to
Swift's Specific. It is the only medicine
that brought me any permanent relief
I do not say that Swift's Specific will do this
in every case, but most positively affirm
that it has done this much for me and I I do not say that Swift's Specific will do this in every case, but most positively affirm that it has done this much for me and would be recreant to the duty I owe to suffering humanity if I failed to bear this cheerful testimony to the merits of this wooderful medicine. I am well known in the city of Monigomery, and I can refer to the best citizens in the city.

T. J. HOLT. MONTGOMERY, ALA., June 15, 1885.

Swift's Specific is entirely vegetable. Trentise on Blood and Skin Diseases mailed THE SWIFT SPECIFIC COMPANY,
Drawer 3. Atlanta. Ga.. or 157 west Twenty-third street, New York. oc 30-1w

BAILBOAD LINES.

PULLMAN PALACE-CARS

LOW PASSENGER RATES.

FREIGHT BATES AS LOW AS VIA

OTHER LINES

SCHEDULE TAKING EFFECT BEPTEMBER 13, 1886.

LEAVE RICHMOND:

NEW YORK, PHILADELPHIA NORFOLK RAILHOAD COMPANY. NEW PASSENGER AND FREIGHT LINE

Going NORTH, leave Richmond, cempny's wharf, Hocketis, at 10 A. M. on TUEEDAYS, THURSDAYS, and SATURDAYS, arriveing at Cape Charles at 7 P. M.; arrive in Philadelphia at 4:50 A. M.; arrive in New York at 7:30 A. M.

Leave New York via Pennsylvania raliroad every SUNDAY, TUESDAY, and THURSDAY at 8 P. M.; Philadelphia at 11:10 P. M from Pennsylvania raliroad. Broad street station. Arrive Cape Charles 6:50 A. M.; leave Cape Charles by Steamer "Old roint Comfort." at 9 A. M., arriving at Echmond at 6 P. M. SLEEPING-CAR SERVICE.

CONNECTIONS

run between New York and Philadelphia and Cape tharles. Passengers can take the Philadelphia sleeper at Philadelphia (Broad-street station) at 10 P. M. coraing South, and are allowed oremain in sleeper on strival at Philadelphia until 7 A. M. without being disturbed. CONNECTIONS:

Train No. 52 connects at screensboro by Raleigh, Goldsboro's, and Morenead City, at Salisbury for Asheville and all points in Wes ern North Carolina; at Charlotte with Charlotte, Columbia and Augusta mirroad for Columbia, Augusta, Alken, Savannan, Charleston, and Florida; als: with Carolina Central railroad for Will nington, &c.

Train 52 has Pullman Burlet steeping car from Panville to Augusta, making close connection for Charleston, Savannah, and Jacksonville.

Trains No. 50 and 51 make close connection at Greensboro for Italeigh and all To New York (limited two days) 5 8 50
To New York (milmited) 10 00
To Philadelphia (limited two days) 6 30
To Philadelphia (milmited) 7 80
Second-class to New York (limited

FREIGHT BATES AS LOW AS VIA
OTHER LINES.

Special low freight contracts will be made
upon application. Shippers desiring to
take advantage of these cheap rates between New York. Philadelphia, and Richmond will be careful to direct goods to be
sent via the New York Philadelphia and
Norfolk railroad. Cape-Charles route. and
shipped from New York from Pennsylvania
railroad, new Pier 27; from Philadelphia
from Dock-street station, and Richmond
from company's wharf, Rocketts.

For further information apply to F. S.
BAKER, Agent, Richmond.
R. B. Cooke, General Passenger and
Freight Agent, Richmond. Va., and Norfolk, Va.

October Apparer and Other Routers. SCHEDULE IN EFFECT SEPT, 16, 18-6. CHESAPEAKE AND OHIO ROUTE. TWO DAILY TRAINS TO NORFOLK LEAVE RICHMOND

I.E.AVE RICHMOND

11:30 A. M. Dally, to a Richmond and Patersburg railres! Arrive at Patersburg 12:20 P. M. Leave Patersburg 12:20 P. M. dally; arrive at Norfolk 8:10 P. M.

11:30 A. M. Dally, the Richmond and Patersburg 12:20 P. M. on Patersburg 12:20 P. M. on Jeaves Petersburg 12:40 P. M. for Farmylle Lyunchburg. Acanoke. Bristol. Knoxylle, and all points south and wed west.

LEAVE RICHMOND:

8:45 A. M. for Newport News, Old Point Comfort and Norfolk, daily except Sanday.

11:25 A. M. Through and Local Mail to all points West. Sleepers Clifton Forge to Huntington, except sunday.

8:50 P. M. for Newport News, Old Point and Norfolk except Sunday.

4:00 P. M. Charlottesville Accommodation, except Sunday.

5:25 P. M. for Louisville, Cincinnati, Chicago, St. Louis, Memphia, and New Orleans—Fast Express—with through Pullmans daily Only route running Pullmans, West from Eichmond.

SUNDAY EXCURSION SUNDAY EXCURSION
to Newport News and Old Point, 8 A. M.
ARRIVE IN RIGHMOND:
5:35 A. M. Charlottesville Accommoda-8:80 P. M. Daily, except Sunday, via Rich-mond and Petersburg ratiroad 6:35 A. M. Charlottesville Accommodation.

11:15 A. M. from Norfolk. Old Point, and Newport News, except Sunday.

8:40 P. M. from local points and the West except Sunday.

6:15 P. M. from Gid Point, Newport News, and Norfolk daily, except Sundays.

8:55 P. M. from Louisville and Cincinnati-Fast Express—daily.

SUNDAY EXCURSION from Old Point and Newport News arrives at 2:15 P. M.

1:epot: Seventeenth and Broad streets. Tickets at 1000 Main street and at the depot.

General Passenger Agent.

WILLIAMS C. WICKHAM. Second Vice-President. connecting with train No. leaving Petersburg at 8.25 M., for Farmville, Lynchbur Roanoke, Fristol, Knoxvill Chattanoeus, and all poin south and west.

No. 1-Sleeping-car from Petersburg to No. 1-Stephagear.
Pristol without change.
No. 3-Roanoke to Atlanta, Montgomery and New Orleans, without change.
Tickets, barxage cheeks and all information can be obtained at Richmond and retension; railroad depot and at A. W. sarber's, 1000 Mainstreet. W. 15. SEVIII.
General Passenger and Ticket Agent, CHARLES G. EDDY, Vice-President.
General office, Roanoke, Va.

RATIROAD SCHEDULE OF TRAINS IN EFFECT JUNE 18 18-84 TWO DAILY TRAINS (EXCEPT SUS

THROUGH ALL-RAIL FAST-FREIGHT LINE TO AND FILOM BALTIMORE, PHILADELPHIA, NEW YORK, AND EASTERN AND WESTERV CITIES. RICHMOND AND BALTIMORE IN EACH DIRECTION.

Correspondingly quick time to other coints. Through bills of lading issued at ownites. C. A. TAYLOB, General Freight Agent.

DEPARTURE OF STEAMERS. VIRGINIA STEAMBOAT
COMPANYS
COMPANYS
FOR NORFOLK, PORTSMOUTH, NEWFORT NEWS, CLAREMONT, AND
JAMES-RIVER LANDINGS DIRECT,
AND ONLY DIRECT ROUTE WITHOUT
TRANSFER OR CHANGE OF
ANY KIND,

AND POTOMAC RAILROAD.

CONNECTIONS: At NORFOLK closely with all lines for Old Point Comfort, Washington, D. C., Bal-timore, Philadelphia, and New York; same afternoon also with rail and steamooat lines for eastern North Carolina and the At NEWPORT NEWS for Smithfield. Va.;
And at CLAREMONT with the Atlantic and banville railroad for Waverly, Hicks-ford, &c.
ONLY ALL-WATER ROUTE.

JAMES RIVER BY DAYLIGHT. GREAT TOURIST ROUTE.

JAMESTOWN, DUTCH GAP, AND WAR
SCENERY.

CHEAPEST ROUTE.
RATES MUCH LESS THAN HALF
CHARGED BY ANY OTHER BOUTE. FIRST-CLASS MEALS.

The elegantly-rebuilt and fast steamer

The elegantly-rebuilt and fast steasier

ARLEL,

(carrying United States Mail.)

(captain DEYO
leaves Bleimond every

MONDAY, WEDNESDAY, and FRIDAY at

7.A.M. (BROAD-STREET CARS CONNECT
in FULL, TIME) for above-mamod places,
arriving at Norfolk at 5:00 P. M. Returning, the steamer leaves Norfolk and Newport News on alternate days, arriving at
Blehmond at 4:30 P. M.

Through tickets to sbove-named points
on sale on steamer and at Garber's Agency,
1000 Main street. Baggage checked through,
STATE-ROOMS ENGAGED FOR DAY

OR NIGHT.

FREIGHT. FREIGHT,
Freight received daily for Norfolk, Portsmouth, Smithfield, Hampton, Old Point, Waverly, and Hicksford, Va.; Washington, D.C.; Newbern, Washington, and Tarboro', N.C.; all stations on Atlantic and Danville railroad, Seaboard and Hoanoke railroad, Norfolk Southern railroad, and Eastern North Carolina generally; also, for Eastern Shore of Viginia and all regular landings on the James and Rappahannock rivers, at LOWEST RATES, and through bills isased.

OLD DOMINION STEAM-FOR NEW YORK.

Cabin fare via Richmond and Petersburg railroad.

Cabin fare via Richmond and Petersburg railroad.

10 85
Tickets can be obtained at A. W. Garber's.
1000 Main street; Chesapeake and Onto and Richmond and Petersburg depois, and at company's offices, 1301 Main street, and wharf, Rocketts.

Freight forwarded and through bills of lading issued for points beyond New York.

Freight received daily until 5 P. M.

Manifest closed on sailing-days one hour before departure.

Passengers can leave New York Thursday and Saturday at 3 P. M. by the Newport News steamer and arrive at Richmond by the Chesapeake and Ohlo train the next day at 6:15 P. M.

Passengers leaving Richmond on MON-DAYS, THURSDAYS, and SATURDAYS, WEDNESDAYS, THURSDAYS, and SATURDAYS, THURSDAYS, and Petersburg railroad at 11:30 A. M., and by the Chesapeake and Ohlo railway at 8:45 A. M. on same days, except SATURDAYS, will make connection at NORFOLK with steamer leaving those days. On SATURDAYS passengers leaving by the Chesapeake and Ohlo 3:50 P. M. train will make close connection at Newport News with direct steamer.

WYANOKE, Captain HULPHERS, FRI-DAY, October 20th, at 3 P. M.

BREAKWATER, Captain JENNEY, SAT-URDAY, October 50th, at 3 P. M.

GEORGE W. ALLEN & CO., Agenta, No. 1301 Main Street and se 29

Company's wharf, Rocketts.

DHILADELPHIA, RICH-

DHILADELPHIA, RICH-

MOND AND NORFOLK STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

Appointed sailing days: Every TUESDAY and FRIDAY at 12 M., and every SUNDAY at 5 A. M.
Freight for Tuesdays' and Fridays' steamers received till 11:30 A. M.; for Sundays' steamer till 5 P. M. Saturday. Freight received daily till 5 P. M.
Fare 36.
For further information apply to
J. W. McCJARRICK.
General Southern Agent, Office Rocketts.
W. P. CLYDE & CO.,
se 17 General Agents, Philadelphia.

DIEDMONT AIR-LINE. RICHMOND AND DANVILLE SYSTEM. SCHEDULE IN EFFECT OCTOBER, 31, 1884 NEW YORK, PHILADELPHIA, AND RICHMOND. Train Leave Train Arrive

BAILROAD LINES.

50 *3:20 P. M. 51 *3:30 P. M. 52 *7:00 A. M. 53 *7:00 A. M. Bon-Air Accommodation leaves Blen-mond 6 P. M.; arrives Bichmond 5:41 A

BLEEPING-CAR SERVICE.
On Trains 52 and 53 Siceping-threaterns between Richmond and Greensboro. These cars are open at 9 F. M. for passengers. Siceping-Cars are also ron on 52 and 53 between Danville and Montgomery Greensboro. and Reight. On Trains No. 50 and 51 Siceping-Cars are run between hanvilla and Atlanta.

tion at Greensboro' for italeigh and all points on North Carolina division, Pulliua, sleeper is run on these trains between Greensboro' and Baleigh.

sleeper is run on these trates between Greensboro and Baleigh.

TRAINS ON YORK-RIVER LINE.

Leave Richmond Arrive Richmond 330 P. M., 15:15 A. M., Freight, 18:25 P. M., Freight, 15:15 A. M., Freight, 18:25 P. M., Freight, Train leaving Richmond at 330 P. M., connects at West Foint daily except Sunday with boat, arriving at Baltimore slood A. M. Fare Richmond to Baltimore only 12 dist-class; \$1:50 second class.

Daily, 1baily except Sunday, 1-pept and ticket office foot virginia street; up-town office, corner Teuth and Main streets.

General Passenger Agent.

Bol., HAAS, Traffic Manager.

E. B. Thomas, General Manager.

NORFOLK AND WESTERN RAIL

TWO DAILY TRAINS TO LYNUBBURO

6.30 P. M. Daily, except Sunday, no Rich-rond and Petersburg 7:15 P. M. leaves Petersburg 7:20 P. M. daily, erriving Norfolk 10 P. M. Through car Richmond to Norfolk 9.

RICHMOND, FREDERICKSBURG RICHMOND AND ALLEGHANY

BETWEEN RICHMOND AND LYNCHRURG.

Through Accom- Night Mail, modation Express +No. 1. +No. 2. (No. 2. Leave | 10:30 A M | 3:20 P M | 7:00 P | Bichmo'd | 10:30 A M | 8:20 P M | 7:00 P M |
Arrive	1:36 P M	7:38 P M	11:50 P M
Hardsyl'e	2:03 P M	8:10 P M	12:41 P M
Lynchby	4:30 P M	4:30 A M	
Lexing n	6:55 P M	7:22 A M	
Clifton Fee	7:50 P M	7:22 A M	

SUNDAY ACCOMODATION leaves at ARRIVE RICHMOND. 5:10 P. M. MAIL daily texcept boulay!. 9:55 A. M. ACCOMMODIATION daily jest cept Sanday . 7:50 A. M. NIGHT EXTREMS daily jest 7:15 P. M. SUNDAY ACCOMMODATION

CONNECTE No. I connects at Inventoria erping our attached to Neglit Especial

Lynchburg,
Trains marked r daily (except Sund Tickets soid to all points. Offices east Main street, 1000 Main, and a mond and Alleghany derest. First Canal streets. J. R. MACMUR. General Passenger and Express Ages e 18

ATLANTIC COAST LINE. BICHMOND AND PETERSBURG BACK Cammening MONDAY, JUNE 21 1881, trains on this read will run as follows: TRAINS SOUTHWARD.

Leave Arrive
No. Richmond. Petersburg. 82. 17:00 A.M. 7:55 A.M. 48. 10:49 A.M. 11:38 A.M. 34. 11:30 A.M. 12:20 P. 34 40. 22:48 P.M. 3:55 P.M. 86. 16:30 P.M. 7:20 P.M. 25. 7:20 A.M. 8:20 A.M. 28. 4:40 P.M. 5:50 I.M.

TRAINS NORTHWARD

*Daily, that's descept Sunday's STOP I No. 40 and 48 make no stops. No. 42 and 48 stop only on some at these contrains, and Manufactor. No. 15 77 28 29, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, and 17 stop at all sistings for passengers.

PULLMAN CAR SERVICE.
On The No. 40 Second on the beautiful Stop on the No. 40 Second on the Stop of the Stop of the Stop of the No. 40 Second on the Stop of the On Train No. 40 sleeping-mars bety Washington and Charleston. On Train 43 sleeping-cars between Jackson ville Washington. On Trains Nos. 47 at sleeping-cars between New York and J sonville

SORVILLE ONLY ALL-HAIL LINE TO NOR-FOLK.

LEAVE. ARRIVE.

Richm'd...*11:80 A. M. | Norfolk 11:00 M. Norfolk... 49:50 A. M. | Richm'd... 40:30 P. M. | Richm'd... 49:50 A. M. | Richm'd... 49:50 P. M

These trains also make close con to and from Farmville, Lynchba-southwestern points, and all statis the Norfolk and Western railroad. southwestern points, and an activities the Norfolk and Western ratifold.

Superintendent of Transports
T. M. EMERSON, General Passenger
Sol. HAAS, Traffic Manager.

RICHMOND, FREDERICKSBI
RICHMOND, FREDERICKSBI
nle commencing NOVEMBER 15, 10
eastern standard time:
6.00 A. M. leaves Hyrd-Street standard time:
fricksburg, Sleeper to Wington, Leaves Washi
Lor New York at 11 A. M.
leaves Byrd-Street standard, 10
Washington for New York
Street Standard, 10
Washington for New York
8.20 P. M., also by Hmit
8.20 P. M., also by Hmit
8.20 P. M., leaves Byrd-Street st

8:50 P. M., also by infinite and the control of the

ASHLAND TRAINS. DAILY EXCEPT SUSDAYS.

4:00 P. M., accommodation, leaves, Broad-Street station; arrived at Ashland at 5 P. M.

7:15 P. M., leaves Etha; arrives at Ashland at 8 P. M.

7:00 A. M., arrives at Elba; leaves Ashland at 6:43 A. M.

8:55 A. M., accommodation, arrives at Broad-Street s ation; leaves Ashland at 8 A. M.

5:59 P. M., arrives at Elba; leaves Ashland at 5:12 P. M.

C. A. TAYLOIS, General Ticket Acout, E. T. D. Myers, General Superintendant. DAILY EXCEPT SUNDAYS.

BOOK AND JOB PRINTER NEATLY DONE